

Area of the visit of the General Assembly of the visit of the said and company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted, in a direction towards the said company shall converted. gress assembled. That the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company Company, incorporated by the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to extend into and within the District of Columbia a lateral rail road, such as the taid company shall contract, or cause to be constructed, in a direction towards the said District in assessment with the rail road which

to the same rights, composed and shall be entito the same rights, composed and to the same rights, composed and thereto, as are provided in their said
gard thereto, as are provided in their said
ler, except the right to construct any
alread or roads within the said District
the said lateral branch or road hereby auzed, it being expressly understood that the
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Read Company
have power only to construct from the
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Read one lateral
the whole of the merchandise, produce, or
the whole of the merchandise, produce, or
other property, fransported on their rail road. regard thereto, as are provided in their said arter, except the right to construct any teral road or rusals within the said District on the said lateral branch or road hereby audrized, it being expressly understood that the distributions and Ohio Rail Road Company of the construct from the n, to be determined in the manner hereinmentioned: Proxided, always, and be if
d. That before the Bahinors and Ohio
toad Company aforesaid shall proceed to
uct any rail road which they may lay out
ate, on, through, or over any land or imments, or to use, take for use any earth,
or other materials, on any land within the
istrict, they shall first obtain the assent of
the same per mile as fift weighted a full ton,
and if the same shall weigh less than half a ton
the charge per mile may be the same as for
half a ton; always estimating a ton weight to be
tartict, they shall first obtain the assent of of such land, improvements, or masaid District, or shall refuse to give such assent on such terms terms as the said company shall parove, or, because of infancy, coverture, inor any other couse, shall be legally in-le of giving such assent, then it shall be lawful for the said company to apply to a jus-tice of the peace of the County of Washington, who shall thereupon issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the Marshal of the said District, requiring him to summon a jury of twenty inhabitants of the said District, e of whom shall be interested, or related to any person interested in the land or materials required for the construction of the said rail toad, or a stockhokler, or related to any stockholder, in the said company, to meet on the land, or near to the other property or materials so required on a day named in such warrant, not less than three nor more than fifteen days after issuing the same, to proceed to value the arer usuing the same, to proceed to value the damages which the owner or owners of any such land or other property will sustain by the use or occupation of the same, required by the said company; and the proceedings, duty, and authority of the said Marshal, in regard to such warrant and jury, and the oath or affirmation to be alministered, and inquisition to be made and returned, shall be the same as are directed and authorized in regard to the Sheriff, by the fif teenth section of the said act of the G reral Assembly of the State of Maryland, incorporating the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Read Company; and all the other proceedings in re-gard to such jury, and the estimating and valuation of damages, and the payment or tender o payment of any damages ascertained by such payment at any damages accertained by such valuation and effect thereof, and of the view of any lauds, or ther property, or materials, as to giving said, perpany a right to use the same for the use of construction of any rail road within the said District, as hereby authorized, shall in every case, and in every respect, he the same as is provided in and by the abovementioned act of incorporation in regard to the rail road there-by authorized to be constructed by the said company. Provided also and be it enacted. That

whenever the said company, in the construction

of a rail road into or within the said District, as authorized by this act, shall find it necessary to

cross or intersect any established road, street or other way, it shall be the duty of the said company so to construct the said rail road across such established road, street or other way, as not to investigate.

contained shall be so construct the entry by the said compa body or bodies politic or curporate, or by any elements of the City of Washington, for the purpose aforeaseld, or functioning or constructing the said road, or of excavating the said road within the said congruent to the excavating the said road of excavating the said road within the said road within the said road of excavating the said road within the said road washington the said r

said company shall construct, or cause to be constructed, in a direction towards the said District, in connexon with the rail road which they have located, and are constructing, from the city of Estimore to the Ohio River, in pursuance of their said act of incorporation: And the said Estimore and Ohio Rail Road Company are hereby authorized to exercise the same powers, rights, and privileger, and shall be subject to the same restrictions. In the extension and construction of the said lateral road into and within the State of Maryland, and shall be entitled to the same rights, company and construction of any rail road constructed by the said company and construction of the said lateral road into the State of Maryland, and shall be entitled to the same rights, company and construction of any rail road constructed by the said company, of a specified time or distance, or both, or for their e it charter or not of incorporation, in the case of the same rights, company and construction of any rail road constructed by the said company, of any rail road constructed by the said company, of any carrier and clivery, or the transportation of the same rights, company and construction of any rail road units the said lateral road into the State of Maryland, and shall be entitled to the same rights, company and construction of any rail road units the said lateral road into the State of Maryland, and shall be entitled to the same rights, company and construction of the said company and company shall be authorized, with any corporation, company or individual the said distincted by the said company of the said company and constructed by the said company of the said company and constructed by the said company of the said company and constructed by the said company of the said company and constructed by the said company of the said company and constructed by the said company of the said company

within the same person or co-partnership, or corporation, shall weigh less than a ton, and more than half a ton, shall be entitled to charge the control of the transportation thereof, at

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted. The the said company are, also, hereby empowered to make such special contract with any dulfor the conveyance of the mail, or the trausant for the conveyance or the main of the tapportation of persons or property for the use of the United States, on any rail road which has been or shall be constructed by the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on such terms as shall be approved of by the competent officer or authority; and in all such instances, to receive the compensation so agreed for, according to the terms of each contract.

Sc. 4. And be it further enacted. That the said rail road company may charge and receive, for taking up and setting down any passenger or traveller within the District. any passenger of travener within the District conveyed a shorter distance than four miles, a num not exceeding twelve and a half cents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That unless the said company shall commence the said lateral rail road within one year, and complete the same with, at least, one set of tracts, within four years from the passage of of this not, then this act, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted, shall cease and ter-

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be so con-struct as to prevent the Congress of the United States from granting the same or similar privi-leges to those hereby granted to any other company or companies, incorporated or to be incor porated by the state of Maryland or Virginia or by Congress, or from authorizing, by any fu-ture law, such additional railroad or roads, in connection with said road, so as to extend the same road, or to construct others connected therewith, to such parts of the District as from time to time may be required by the conveni-ence of those parts of the District into which the said company are now restrained from car-rying said road, or from enacting such rules and regulations, prescribing the speed of cars of carriages passing over said road and other mat ters relating thereto, necessary for the security of the persons and property of the inhabit ants of the District, in such manner as to the present or any future Congress shall seem ex-present or any future Congress shall seem ex-pedient: And provided nevertheless. That no-thing herein contained shall be construed to give any rights or privileges to the said company, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia.

any money not emerwise appropriated; and, to enable the President to carry this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

gress assembled. That when any goods, wares, or merchandise, are to be imported from any foreign country, into Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, Nashville in the State of Tennessee, or into Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, the importer thereof shall deposite in the custody of the Surveyor of the place a schedule of the goods so intended to be imported, with an estimate of their cost at the place of exportation, whereupon the maid Surimported, with an estimate of their cost at the place of exportation, whereupon the said Surveyor shall make an estimate of the amount of duties accruing on the same, and the importer or consignee shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Surveyor, in double the amount of the duties so estimated, conditioned for the payment of the duties on such merchandise, accertained as hereinafter directed; and the Surveyor shall forthwith notify the Collector at New Orleans of the same, by forwarding to him a copy of said bond and schedule.

Suc. 2. And be it further enacted, That the importer or his agent, is hereby authorized to enter any merchandise, imported as aforesaid, by the way of New Orleans, at that port, in the manner now prescribed by law; and the ouch established road, street or other way, as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or persons or persons or persons or persons or persons or persons to perso

Sgc. 5. And be it further enocied. That the President way allow to the said Commissioner of the United Mates, such compensation is any of the places mentioned in the first section of this services a shall seem to him reasonable: Provided, it does not exceed the allowance made by the State of Minosis to the Commissioner on its part; and the said allowance, together with one half of the necessary expenses of said board, and the surveyore and laborance, together with one half of the necessary expenses of said board, and the surveyore and laborance, together with one half of the necessary expenses of said board, and the surveyore and laborance, together with one half of the necessary expenses of said places shall before taking the allowance to be made to the Surveyors and laborance, and all places shall before taking the allowance to be made to the Surveyors and laborance, and all places shall before taking the allowance to be made to the Surveyors, that of office, give security to the United States of the surveyor and industry of the surveyor of Florids, and the necessary expenses into your of Florids shall commence until its provisions shall take their rights as freemen; as anti-repub-

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. Approved, March 2, 1831.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeituses incurred by force of this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the set, entitled "An act to regulate.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Americ: in Congress assembled. That when any goods, wares, or merchandise, are to be imported from any foreign country, into Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, Wheeling, in the Approved, March 2, 1831.

VARIETY.

TACT AND TALENT. Of these two qualities we find the following discriminative notice by our transatlantic namesake.

and respectable; tact is all that and the monuments of conquest by force, more too. It is a seventh sense, but shall be swept from the world.

Regis

-thet is momentum : talent ka wa what in do-tact knows how to do it : talent makes a man respectable—tact de will make him respected: talent is and wealth—tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries it against telent sten to one. Take them to the bar, and let them shake their corls at each other in legal rivalry : selent sees its way clearly, but test is first at its journey's end. Talent has many a compliment from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and clients. Talent speaks learnedly and logically ; tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster; tact excites astenishment that it gets on so last , and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry; it makes no false steps; it hits the right nail on the head; and by keeping its eye on the weathercock, is ready to take advantage of every wind that blows. Take hem into the Church. Talent has always something worth hearing: tact is sure to have abundance of hearers. Talent may get a good living: tact will make one. Talent gets a good name tact a great one. Talent convinces ; tact converts. Talent is au honor to the profession; tact gains honor to the profession. Take to Court. Talent feels its weight tact finds its way. Talent commands; tact is obeyed. Talent is honored with approbation; and tact is blessed with preferment. Place them in the Senate. Talent has the ear of the house; but tast wins its hear and has its votes. It has a knack of slipping into office with a sweet silence and plibness of movement as a billiard bull seems to know every thing ramout learning any thing. It has erved an invisible and extemporary appropriately hand, no deal ear and indicate the served and it puts on no looks of the puts on no looks of the later. dom, it has no air of profundity, ". plays with the details of place as dexteriously so a well taught hand flourishes over the keys of the pianno-forte It has all the air of common place, and all the force and power of genius.

Common Schools ... The necessity lican in his principles, and unworthy of the confidence of those for whose benefit this Government was instituted. The example of New-York merits the applause of the Republic .-Massachusetts supports her schools on a different plan: the spirit of educa-tion in that State is unbounded, and her seminaries of learning are not excelled by those of any State. Connecticut has distinguished herself in the same laudable career. Other States are awakening, tobe blest by the light, and freedom, and general improvement, of the age. Plutarch tells us that "Gaesar could boast that he had slain a million of men, given a w million their liberty, and made a million prisoners." In giving a million their liberty, there was something of The man who unites tact with trient (and we doubt if the former can exist wholly seperated from the latter,) is he to whom belongs prompt and certain success,—N. Y. Atlas.

Talent is something, but tact is a well as of political grandeur, that will endure and be additionally and and acceptance of the serious solves. every thing .- Talent is serious, sober that will endure and be admired when

Register. the importer or his agent, is hereby authorized to enter any merchandise, imported as aforeto enter any merchandise, imported as aforesaid, by the way of New Orleans, at that port,
in the manner now prescribed by law; and the
Collector shall grant a permit for the landing
thereof, and cause the duties to be ascertained
the surmounter of all difficulties, the

""O yes (replied he) too much; I

York since our lest paper, viz -the Sal m from his repost with advices to the 10th August and Thin and the Liverpool advices to the 17th,—and the horms with Paris dues to the 16th August Ware indebted to our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, Journal of Commerce. American, Mercantile, and Standard offices, for extra sheets. We copy the intelligence in the order of its arrival.

BY THE SALEN. - Hostilities between

Holland and Belgium - March of the French Army of 50,000 men. The ship brings Liverpool dues to the 15 h August. The most important items

by her are annexed:
Loopold applied simultaneously to
England and France as members of the Alliance which had declared on armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to much because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris that ammediate assistance was in dispensably required for the protection of

Belgium.
The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to he ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will en Belgium solely to establish an armis tice, and will evacuate the country again as soon as the Durch troops shall retire to their own territory. Times Sth.

Prom the London Sun of Aug. 6.
MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY Events of importance thicken on usthe die of war is cust and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the king of the Belgians in repelling the invasion of the Dutch. This is indeed important news, and must end to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night, intalligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistica-and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns. Nearly at the same time an express arrived from king Leopold, demanding the std of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repet the Dutch. The French King immedi convoked a council, at which M. he result of their deliberations was the obligation of an Extraordinary Edition

Id -- honorable --- and ompi old -- honorable -- and m acings of the nation.

By the Canula -sir days later. The advices by the packet ship Cana de are up to the 16th August from Liv erpool, and to the 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dis-persed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 15th, the king of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium, an event which was officially announced by Lord Airmerston, in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that, in consequence the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops

when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions. It is said. without firing a shot, minifestly, with out reloading if they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manually; and in leav Lauvain, parrowly escaped being e prisoner by a regiment of Dutch

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive... The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and farally gathering round her capital; and there will be no human

arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders. In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a some what ac celerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticip sted, be without effect on ther questions and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet ding to the hope that Poland will again. through their mediation, be reinstated as

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland; 2,000, infactry, cavalry and artillery. and that for aught that appears, the powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each

General Sebastiana. Minister at War, and General Lamarque, had a hostile, but bloodless, meeting. The cause of off-nce was given, we presume, in the discussion of the 10th.

by various prisons who have arrived from Leige and its neighborhood. It is now admitted to have been most complete, and that even without fising a shot. Is was a race from one place to another, as it is described; but nevertheless it is as it is described; but nevertheless it is to day affirmed by the Moniteur Beige that this army to retted, and Gen. Dane having been displaced by General Gostthels, every preparation is made to withstand the attack of the Datch. Luige is, however, forming thereades near three of its gates, and Louyain at two.

A great panic pervades the late traggers of the Belgian army and all are the ious to know nor only if the French troops be arrived, but olso if the English Beet has entered the Schelds to protect them. Their cry is, that the horses of Dime's troops having been frightened by the firlog of the guar terned upon the infantry, and routed all before them.

The French army has entered Be gium in three columns so as to reach Chents Namue, and Louvain, by nearly the same moment. This evening it is expected that 2.500 Feench cavalry

have reached the latter place. None are to ohter this city.

From the worder Herald Monday, 15th.
We have received Belgian papers and private letters to the date of vesterday. They bring the mortifying intelligence of fresh advantages ob-tained by the Datch over the Belgians and under circumstances which go to compromise forever Belgian honor, Even the King's personal safety seems to have been endangered.

But for the French army, whos presence these brave patriots so loudly protested against some days ago the enemy would have been now in possession of their capital.

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF

THE SCHELDT -HIS MAJESTY AT MALINES.

Brussels, Aug. 12. - Tois City was in a most dreadful state of agitation this morning, about two o'clock, the the French army, and on no account be expected to accept conditions which only be expected to accept to figure for to commit any act of bouility after battle, and at 4 o'clock attacked the such advance. Belgic army near Louvain.

The Dutch opened upon them in three columns, and commenced firing der reigned amongst them; they threw away their arms and caps, and tried investigation is to the conduct of Schrynecki, has resulted in his honorable segment to each other in running; by six o'clock the field of battle was clear, and the Dutch masters of the whole of Belgium; the greater part of the Belgium; the greater part of the Belgium army threw themselves into Belgium army threw themselves into Belgium. I do not believe there has and the Datch masters of the whole of Belgium; the greater part of the Louvain. I do not believe there has been many killed or wounded. Their convention with Gen Gerard who, with his company them to the footing nost inclined to pity them ; they have but few officers, and those they have were the first to fiv. Had they not been in the habit of bragging must intolerably, and setting the whole of Europe at defiance, they would doubtless have received assistance; but they purned the Dutch, and browbest ev-

His Majesty left Louvain by the Brussels gate (all the others being guarded by the Dutch) about eleven o'clock, with a small detachment of Lancers, and crossed the country to Malines. Within five minutes of his Majesty leaving the high road near this city, a regiment of Datch Cairas. siers took possession of the Chausee : the King could hardly have been ou of sight. The Durch then advanced to Cortenberg, about eight miles from Brussels, and took possession of the whole of the heights extending to within a league of Terrueren.

The French troops who have been lving at Halle and Waterloo, entered Brussels, with the two princes about 2 o'clock. The enthusiasm with which they were received nearly equalled the reception of Leopold. Marshal Gerard arrived in the morning, and was greeted with every exclamation of joy. The Belgians have to thank the French for the safety of Brussels. The Dutch could have entered it when they pleased. The number of French in this city is about

Very early this morning, General Belliard proceeded to the head quarters of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and remained with him a considerable time. The Duke ceased operations after the interview with the general Provinces of Russia. In the course of the day the General

on the heighst. I cannot perceive now ficient guarantees to her of our future con difference in the position of the Darb. dust.

All the most respectable families have Brussels, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at left us, and there is no a bed to be night —The convenient concluded yes

The King of Holland has of necessity yielded to the circumstances of the moment, and declined all further hostility against Belgium. His Milesty, it is positively stated, his declared to the French and English governments of their incomments of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civic guard, and the complete comments of their incomments has been presented and the civic guard, and the complete comments of the prices of the lower descriptions of American and Brazil have declared 1-8d per lb. The total sales amount only to 8200 bears. The imports are 45,764 bags. clared to the French and English governments of that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil bimself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian government as strictly confined to the two belligerents, and an act at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the confinuance of hostilities by him is viewed with disstifiantion by the Conference, he, in according to the armistice, not one of his guards tion by the Conference, he, in according to be on the conditions of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! or officers of his staff were to be found! a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive The intention of M. Belliard, appropriate the power of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a wolfer of the conditions.

Still later by the Alabama. The Paris dates by this ship are to the

The Minister of War has announced French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Darch troop and give time to the Balgian army to re organize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29: spurned the Dutch, and browbest every other nation. I think the peace of Europe more likely to be preserved the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclemation to stimute have received from the army the part of Messrs Holmes & Mazyck is to this effect of the Convention, concluded the convention of the Conve late and encourage the nation, at an ticulars of the Convention, concluded pears that the names becomes and un between General Belland and the laboratory and the lab ion prevailfin Warsar - that the most ju- Prince of Orange. dicious military plans have been taken are which kept in prof und secret, and the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All morrow its retrograde movement. bosom is lodged the power of decreeing the fear had disappeared. The Polish Com mander in Chief Schrynecki, occupied ficer to General Gerard to make known vances of the injured? Is this to be the fate of the day of the 38th in examining the new to him the route which his army will all our calls upon the cours of the Union to

> The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evacuated

> The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

Warsaw, 29th July. Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of Gen. Jankawski, there, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lith uania, and the passage of the Vistala by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitsch, appeared to put The Polish Envoys who are here feel the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo Skrzynerki, and in the dang rous conjuncture in which we found ourselves. course was had to a Grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of edged, the Diet representing each of the palateorates of the present kingdom, & of some other patriots, representing the Polish

The Generalissimo who owes his rank

tween this and the rontiers of France,
HOLLAND.
The King of Holland has of neces-

frontiers, as food as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French territory, including the citadel at Answer actually entered a this morning. The Dutch having advanced within eight miles of Brussels, the drums at an early hour beat to arms, and the inhabitants were flying in every direction. It appears that

morning:

Gen, Barrois, at Eghize, on the Teste and file Brussels.

Tiburce Sebastiana, at Havre. Lawoestine, at Havre. Holot, at Braine Lalend. Gerad, at Mons, [division of reserve

Thologe, at Chaumount.

Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, pre- of their manufactures. The thirty per cent sented an afflicting spectacle to the which they are enabled, through the protecting The Minister of War has announced sented an amieting spectate to be transinfluence of the present Tariff, to appeared to be formed into an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by vio- rie, with those man factured here at home by lent means to submit to its opinions. all intents and purposes a country-a vile bour-In this debate, the President of the ty which makes us slaves and takes away from Council, evinced all the tenacity of us our substance by a most daring act of robbe

that the Dutch army shall begin to- the language of the Judgement seat in where The Prince of Orange will send an ofbatteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which take, and to fix upon the stations each interpose the arm of justice and decree to st army (French and Dutch) will assume our neurped rights? If so, what hope of liberat night, as the French army will ac- ty, peace or happiness is there to us, the pot company the Dutch to the frontiers, unoffending sufferers, on this side of the grate The Prince at the request of Gen. lost-ad of a day of thanksgiving to offer of Bellard has promised that no troops prayers for relief from our distresses and diffshould enter the town of Lauvain; culties and burthens, we should rather call up provisions and forage will be furnish- on our maker to remove us from a world d ed to the Dutch army, who will bivou- protracted suffering and never ending tyrans ac near Louvain without entering How painful and humiliating is our conditi

think that the affairs of Poland may With what sorrowful hearts must we approach have a better issue than was expected, more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the indepence of Poland shall be acknowl- slaves.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET Aug. 15.

a lively demand for the better quali- about an insurrection of the Negroes. The ties of wheat at full prices, and less ports have no foundation in truth. The made known to the Prince of Orange to the development of his ideas on the disposition to offer the inferior des-

ild be considered by ing his views and of initiating in his ser likewise free of safe, an advance of 6d Louisaid, it aid be considered by the Five Potent as a declaration of war, but more carticularly by France, bord W. Isiaell, the mid-de-camp of the Prince of grange, and two French offices, left this evening for the head querters of his Royal Highness.

Five o'creek—We are again in a state of airm. It is said that the Dutch are inviving towards Brussels. The Civic Gourd are marching to the grange and free grange, and two people too are two the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronotione in favor of the National In the heighst. I cannot perceive any difference in the position of the P. from the quotations of this day week. Flour American sour, per bbl. 30g. 31s : do sweet 31sa34s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS August, 15. Cotton. - The Cotton Market was dull last week, and the prices of the



Egrudeilne: OCTOBER 3, 1831.

" So foul and fair a day I have not seen." At this moment when Freedom is extending one is gathering the nations of the earth under her wings, as a hen guthereth her chickens,when she is unfolding the beauties which have so long been veiled from the people of the Eastern Hemisphere, - we in the South of our once free and happy empire are sunk to th perfect theory of government ever devised by human ingenuity, and call to mind, that it vu The following is the positions of once justly and impartially administered, or the French army on the 12th, in the soni sickens at the present prospect, and that which is before us. We are free in thery, but we are bond in practice. The Northern states are free and paramount but the Southern states are free and paramount but the subjects in a state of the most oppressive vasalage.

To a stranger who may come among us, ignorant of the peculiar relations which exists tween the General and State government, he would seem almost incredulous, that we should have a tax imposed upon us by the extensive and sweeping interes s of the Northern Capital ists which did not fall upon them, and actually Paris, 16th.—The Session of the operates as a bounty to them in the producing his character and his desire to force ry. And yet our oppressors would call this

between General Bellard and the take away our property, and that there is a means whereby we may prevent them. Is this Official Document .- It is agreed the Heaven-born justice of the Bench? Is this at this time, when the day of the triumph of Paris, 15th Aug.-We begin to liberty in another country, is fast approaching the sacred altar of freedom to pour forth or benisons for the unparralleled success of this brave and invincible nation! How can we last the Godess of Liberty, who, his upon her throw amiling upon her worship by, in the face at live? Why she would sput, us from her passence. She would deem her ultar profated in would be a single profated in the single pr

At last Tuesday's market there was in an unusual uproar on account of false slare The whole country around here has bet scussion of the 10th.

Bruesels, Aug. 19 .- The rout of the that should he fire a single shot on campaign, had the opportunity of expos- criptions. For free flour, which was pared however, for any emergency.

to his polition cape to he suppress we intend and future the first paper into the term Federal as a reproach. We have a ever we admitted by the Editor of a paper into very high respect for the ability and honesty of his columns when he is presented the necessary distinguished man who have belonged to sary information to enable him to detect error that party, but we do not agree with them, in their views of our government on the contrary we sincerely believe them to be dangerous to purposes which were contemplated in its establishment. Perhaps there is less to fear from the security. We know that the Editor of the Special country. tator avows and advocates those doctrines and are well-drive his opinions to be dangerous, so we would believe his press to be a dangerous one would believe his press to be a dangerous one would believe his press to be a dangerous one would believe his press to be a dangerous one while, the writer of this article found the following unqualified assertions: "Mr. Calhoun the stable of the stable of the stable of the reduction of the duties on importal goals would discuss and discussment; the mejority is to govern." It is but a lapk comtator avows and advocates those doctrines and as carries with it its antidote we believe his opinions to be dangerous, so we would believe his press to be a dangerous one Whig, the writer of this article found in the W.

Speciator as to the political title paper is Feder, tions either personal or political could so pow- Southern Staples, as the writer in the Whig

the meeting of the Free Trade convention.

Unlike many of our coloborers in the cause of equal laws and equal privileges, we anticipate guide towards the removal of the evils of which we complain from the labors of that convention.

We anticipate it, not because we believe that the members of that convention will be guided by that temporating policy which some have already second mended and which we have already second mended men recommended and which we have a ready served upon too longs —which would have a ready served upon too longs —which would have a ready served upon too fasten than to sever the bonds which hold the South in such abject subject subje ground :- because we think they will convince has a right to givern himself; and governments people of the iniquity of the system; and in the governed, and be the seable of these United States a redress of the Instead of denving the right of the majority

temnts of his feiends, he will be strong .- he the majority to govern. will overwhelm us and and our rights ;-He will But this is not the only point in which the upon the return of the writ. J. G. Holmes ning gulph beneath.

to read Maj. Paton's "CANDID APPEAR TO THE ists, and what its tendency would be, if modi-AMERICAN PEOPLE." We have been told that fied, in which he intimates, that if the latter it occupies fifty-five pamphlet pages. Would policy should prevail; that is, if the duties on it not be advisable for the good people of this importations should be regulated upon the reconfederacy to form an Anti Prolix society? venue system, production will be cheapened. red a suit at Law to be brought, and

the Mercury for an account of the suit institu- complaining that the tariff imporcrished the tion in terms -The Court could not pre ted by the district attorney of Charleston, on the Custom House bond of Mesers Mazvek & Holmes, which the latter gentlemen refused to pay for the purpose of testing the constitution ality of the Tariff.

Mr. Berrien has replied to Maj. Eaton. We will refer to the appeal and to the reply at part cited by the writer in the Whig, will some future viv.

and pointed.

is of the highest importance.

for the Presidency. Wonderful discov ry :

denies that, in the theory of our government, worthy Editor himself events to entertain. It is to govern." It is but a lank compliance of the duties on imported goals would be quite amusing to observe the pompous air pliment to the understanding and discerament which this high fiver in politics and literature of the author of the communication referred to, if he really believed Mr. Calhoun denied the right of the majority to govern, and if he did not believe his own dictum, but made the assertion wantonly, he should blush that any consideration of the tariff late would wantonly, he should blush that any consideration of the tariff late would be preduction of articles of the south, and therefore could not have intended to state, that the modification of the tariff late would wantonly, he should blush that any consideration of the preduction of the tariff late would wantonly, he should blush that any consideration of the preduction of the duties on imported goals would be an extended to state, the modification of the duties on imported goals would character. wideal but this we repeat,—his paper is Feder, all whether from ignorance or design we leave others to determine. His second Editorial notice of ut is subline and puogent. Who can calculate the numbers that have been edified by it! Prodigious!!!

Triday last was the day appointed for the meeting of the Free Trade conventions that many of our coloberers in the cause of Unike many of our coloberers in the cause of Unike many of our coloberers in the cause of Unike many of our coloberers in the cause of Unike many of our coloberers in the cause of writers upon the science and practice of the majority in the Whig supposes.

Southern staples, as the writer in the Whig supposes.

Of the soundness of Mr. Calhour's political opinions the people can best determine for motion) thrown himself, with a full knowledge of all the prejudices against his opinions, upon the good sense, forbearance and candor of the people. Mr. Calhour, in perfect accordance with the doctrine of some of the most learned writers upon the science and practice of pro-

rom his exposition.

We No one can have a higher respect for the wight and who have unblushingly trampled up- a great error to suppose, as many do, that the on the privileges of the poor and needy. But right of the majority to govern is a natural and we anticipate much good because we think the not a conventional right; and therefore absomembers of that convention will assume high lute and unlimited. By nature every individual whether founded on majorities or minorities, boldly demand, not of an overbearing ma- must derive their right from the assent, ex-

rances of the South. We believe this will to govern, as an abstract proposition in the be their course and we believe it to be the only science of government, he sets out by avering him. Let us prevent the destruction this laver quotation? Here is a clear and une- ment and contended that under the Act of our liberties and the ruin of our country by quivocal acknowledgement by Mr. Calloun of Congress of 1799, the Defendant not defeating his election. It is true he is now that the right of the majority to govern doce having made affidavit that there was an weak. It is true he can muster but few in his exist, and yet the writer in the Whig boldly arror in the calculation of the duties nor ffiems, that Mr. Calhoun, in the given prev no exertions,-if luc do not counteract the at- theory of our coverament, denied the right of was not entitled to make any delence, but

push our country from the lof y pedestal up- writer in the Whig misrepresents Mr. Calhoun, Esq. for the Defendants, submitted a mo on which it stands and hurl it into the yaw- and evinces his want of proper observation or his wicked disregard of truth. He quotes the to plead," and contended, that the Act of concluding sentence of Mr. Calhoun's argument TOP We have not set had the mortification upon the effect of the tariff as it now ex-The writer garbles the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, and would create the impression that iled to defend the suit : That's suit was We refer our readers to an extract from Mr. Calboun was guilty of the absurdity of otherwise a mere morkery -a contradic South by excluding their staples from the sume this to be the intention of the Act, market, and yet he would rereal the tariff to and even if the intention were clear, it cheapen their production. The word production was intended to be applied to manufactures, and stitution of the United States, but Infringnot to the stap'es of the South, as the following ed every principle of jurisprudence. quotation, from that part of the exposition upon the same subject, immediately preceding the

"The tendency of the tax or duty, on the TT Mr. Lumpkin we learn has replied to imported article is, not only to raise its price, foat part of Mr. Crawford's address which had but also in the same proportion, that of the allusion to him. The reply is said to be short domestic article of the same kind, for which tion was first made; but the question purpose, when intended for protection, it is in was, which must first be considered and fact laid; and of course in determining where determined-that the motion for leave The Eoreign news in our paper of to-day the system ultimately places the burden in to plead, was necessarily a preliminary to reality, this effect also must be taken into the the motion for judgment; for if the latter estimate. If one of the sections exclusively motion was granted, the motiom for leave The United States Gazette says that produces such domestic articles, and the other to plead, would be too late. Whereas, fifteen to fifty per cent. on their capital? No. Ca.-is anxions to bring out Mr. Vedison purchases them from it, then it is clear that to whether this motion was granted or de- Be good enough, gentlemen, to explain the amount of such increased prices, the tax or nied, the Plaintiffs would have an opportibis matter to the people of the "West."

Sulisbury, Sept 25A, 1831.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BOND. From the Charleston Mercury of the

21st of September. Custom House Boul. - The and absorbing case of the Custom Bond, came on for trial yesterday District Court. The anxiety to hear McDuffie was intense and the Court. House was crowded at an early hour.

Messrs James G. Holmes and Meduffle that his Honor Judge Lee yester appeared for the Defendants and R. B. Gilchrist Fee D. Defendants and R. B.

the Piantiffs had a right to judgemen tion that the Defendants " have permis 1799 could not bear the construction contended for, being intended to effect nothing more than to deprive the De fendants of a right to impart, and continue, and not to deprive him of a right to defend the setion, when he was not in default .- That the Acts of Congress requiex vi termini, the Defendants were entiwas not only a direct violation of the con-

At this stage of the case, a question arose as to the right to reply in conduct ing the argument on the motions under consideration. Mr. Petigru, for the Plaintiffs, contended that their motion being first in order, they had the right to conclude. Mr. McDuffe for Defendants urged that it was unimportant which mo

District Attorness's motion. On the part of the M. Stephen was insisted that an a Bond for data the preser dourse was for the Court to great judgment on motion, and that the Defendant was not entitled to plead, and that this had been the practice of the Court. That if a plea of non less the East was and the Court of the Tariff laws, and must be confined strictly to the enquiry whether the Defendant executed the Bord, and it was denied shat the Court of the Tariff laws, and the mind are recorded the right of triph to the Court of the indice.

Mr. McDuffie is reply instand on the right of Jury trial as belonging to the City, in transfal Bord, and it was denied shat the Court of Jury trial as belonging to the city of Lary trial as belonging to the city of Lary trial as belonging to the Court of Jury trial as belonging to the city of the Jury to judge sho of the Jury bound of the right of the Jury to judge sho of the Jury bound, and the lact, and consended that in this case under plea is make it faction, it could be already as the sufference of the motion and the lact, and consended that in this case under plea is make it faction, it could be already as the sufference of the motion and the sufference of the right of the Jury to judge sho of the Jury bounds, it is impossible even to rive at our factions of deep interest orde in the could be reply discussed.

It is impossible even to rive at our factions of the organization. The Courtsel water man eminent degree learned and one of the most worthy and ably discussed.

It is impossible even to rive at our factions of the motion and the whole subject was eloquently and ably discussed.

It is impossible even to rive at our factions of the organization. The Courtsel were man eminent degree learned and one of the most worthy and the whole subject was eloquently and and the whole subject was eloquently and ably discussed.

It is impossible even to rive at our proposals. Persons using the proposals. Persons undertake, will call on F. SLA and the part of the particular in the

in of the argument. The couples and old in an eminent degree learned and old onent, and Mr. McDuffie in particular (whose appearance at our Bar had excited the despearance in our community) distinguished himself in the highest by distinguished himself in the highest by distinguished himself. od the deepes interes in our community distinguished himself in the highest
cegree. His argument throughout was
in the leftiest strain of cloquence, and
fully met public expectation, which is
parkers the highest praise in our power
to bestow. His Honor Judga Lee stated
that as the question involved in the motion was as important one, he would take
time to deliberate and should give his
spinion tomorow (this day) at 12 o'clock,
to which time the Court stands adjourn-

From the Mercury of the 22nd of

science of government, he sets out by avering the respect for it, only rejecting its universal application and its divine origin. Had be intended to deep the existence of the right it would have been absurdity and other leading the respect for it, only rejecting its universal application and its divine origin. Had be intended to deep the existence of the right it would have been absurdity and contradiction. While and other leading the respect for it, only rejecting its universal application and its divine origin. Had be intended to deep the existence of the right it would have been absurdity and contradiction. While and other leading the respect to the cities in case he did not get Kentucky, in order to full the friends of Republicanism to sleep. They have fulled them. They knew that Mr. Clay could not get Kentucky & they relaxed their exercious in printing out the dangers which would be fully the friends of Republicanism to sleep. The mask has now however been thrown off. Those two prints have now unequivocally declared that Mr. Clay will not be despend. They are making every exertion to accure his election. They are uniting in their efficiency that the majority is govern in civil government. The fillowing a liditional extract expressive to their cause: —To make the people force that he are quantined from the fairly the force that he are quantined from the fairly the force that he are quantined from the fairly the force that he had been considered to prove the destron. Where the interests are the same, that is, where the laws that may benefit to make the people force that he majority? Was the writer in the Whigh the does not destron. Where the interests are largely as it of the fairly approach that the could not see or construe this large quantined from the fairly of the fairly the fairly that the force that he had been considered unconstitutional and proper to class the could not see or construe the fairly fairly of the fairly the fairly had been from a friend, the following a liditional extract expressive fa July, then retired and on returning into Court, concented to find that the Bond was Mr. Holmes' Act and Deed, with the exception of one Juryman, who desired it to be recorded, as part of the Verdick, that the Bond was given part of the Vertica, that the Bont was given under an unconstitutional Law.—This was disallowed by the Court.—when the Jury again retired.—and after a short time, brought in a Verdict to this effect.—that no other question being dict to this effect—that no other question being an inited to them but the question whether the Bond was the Deed of the Defendants, they find that it is the Deed of the Defendants.—Such has been the end of this interesting and exciting case.—Is which, as it seems, even after a Jury was allowed, the defendants were not permitted to test the constitutionality of the law—the very essence of the question, and the great and impuriant object for which the defendants had refused to pay their Boods. had refused to pay their Bonds.

FROM THE ILLENOIS ADVOCATE.

and " high duties make goods cheap." Will these gentlemen now be good en ough to tell us, " why it is that protected domestics, cassinetts, and American woolleve," have risen in price from twenty to forty per cent. within the last year? And why new factories are erecting in the Eastern States, if those already there can more than supply the demand of the home market ? And, why it is that the farmers and mechanics are unable to venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make make more than from one to six per cent. on their capital and labor, whilst the pro-tected sugar planter and cotton and woollen manufacturer are enabled to divide from

CEALED Proposale will be receiv rough repair of the PRISON in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock, Wood, and Iron, with a plan

W.II. HORAH. GEORGE VOGLER.

Notice.

Will be sold on Wednesday Mich Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Rate

Oats, and a large quantity of Corn. Folder, Hoy, and farming utensile

ind a large and well selected library various other articles too tedious to tion, where due attendance and term will be made known on that day by it

John Sloan, James Sloan, Administrators.

ere requested to return them to the sou scribers on or before that day without fail, and all persons incebred to said Estate arrequested to come forward and make lement immediately.

New Firm.

HE subscribers have this day entered into coperinership under the firm-of Ashcroft & Sibley and have purchased the former stock of J. M. Ingrain E qr. andare establing thoms. Ives near the dwelling of Mr. G. Stoley. They bave, also, an dditional Supply just arriving from New York and Coarles on which will enable them to keep as handsome an assuriment Mecklenburg, which will be sold on the most liberal Terms for cash or credit to approved customers. 2:99 LEVI II. ASCHBOFT.

GABRIEL SIBLEY. Ingrameville Sept. 23, 1831.

Twenty Bollars Reward.

E SCAPED from the Jeil in Rowan County, on the 13 instant, two negro men, one a free negro by the name of Sam Bailem who is stout built. very black, speaks broken of the French language;

and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of Hezekiah Niles and Matthew Carey, this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purthe "Jachin and Boaz" of the American chased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kin-System," have been telling the people die as the egent of some man in Alafor several years past, that the "Tariff" bams, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, seid negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.
F SLATER, Sh.T.

WAGGONERS.

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at them comfortable, at themoderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Groce and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confer tionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodge in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortyle.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1929,

Beceiful Joys.—"I said of laughme, it is mad; and of mirth, what doset it?"—Eccles, ii, 2. The joys of
worldly-minded men are like those of
dirious persons, who have lost their
peason by distemper. Delusion is the
only cause of their pleasure; they
high themselves in abundance, when
a reality they are quite destinate.
Death will end this dreum of folly;
and, when they awake, they will be
confounded at their poverty. Miserable therefore, are those whom the therefore, are those whom the incapable of true consolation. Let us say continually of such vain mirth, what does it mean?" Nothing is a solid subject of joy but our hopes of God's favory all other delight is but a

Jeste said to the woman of Samaria, Whosoever drinketh of this water This may be applied to all worldly satisfactions; the more we enjoy them the more we want them. A varice and ambition are more uneasy for what they have not, than pleased with what they have. The enjoyment of plea-ture softens the soul, and renders it pessiable. The more on divert ourlves, the more we want diversion dit is easier to persevere is a state or and penitence, than to recov er it sgain when we have given sway to pleasure and relaxation. Let us, therefore, watch over ourselves, and abstain from those waters which will but increase our thirst. Let us keep our heart with care, that it may not be reduced by the vain joys of the world, which will end only in despair.

Two gentlemen, residents of this Gity, were thrown from a Gig on unday last, whilst on their way to a amp Meeting in the neighborhood, which, one of them, Mr. Holloway, his thigh bone badly fre

not of which he will manufacture Dan Mone, Pumpand all other articles in the, on about notice, in his seus opport type of workmanship. Halls, also elving a large and field selected asso

Northern Work,

ALSO,
rectified the following britisies
will said they to shootnakers, will
Wax Calf Skins, Lion & Yealin Scal Skins,

Boal Leather. White Roan Links Yellow do. Heet Ball, Russia Brist

M. work salf by the subscriber whiththe was or of Northern manufacthe which rips, will be repaired cravis.
EBENEZER DICKION.
Schiember 17, 1981.
N. B. Wanyed two or three JourneyShoamskers of pearly baltic. No

A Valuable Tract of Land

PHE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 scree of land fring, on waters of Back Creek, in this County. the waters of Back Creek, in this Countries are about 330 acres of cleared lar There is a substantial and convenient it. There is a substantial and convenient dwallinghouse, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do will to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating.

SAMUEL JETER. April 1st, 1831. 65191

Runaway

The Georgian, Savannah; the Tele J. LAMAR.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this

LAND of Brillians New York Lotteries

Oct. 5, Class 10, Capitals lettery 10 drafft Sallots.

(35 tiches der 31 10 00 GIB DEC.

Philade Williams

Yathers of ordered

Oct 19, Barrago drews

Latter of drews

Caplulla

teen artists.

Bank aptes abress in any part of the nited States, or the Caraling will be re-

United States, or the Canada, will be recelegably make par for Twhats. Many
of my sustomers are particular to remit
U. States potes,—this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.

I om authorised at tasks saferance to
the Managori, Meserel Yasse and M'Intyre, also to many flut rate Houses in
the City, Boston, Allieny, Charleston, St.
C. Richmond, La. Layetteville, N. C.and Augusts, Ges.

The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day.
The Horse decontains the official drawing
schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken

Sanks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, sc. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address and ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, M. York.

Committed

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 29th of June 1831, a Negro fellow about 35 years of age, dark complected, and well formed, five feet eight inches high. He calls himself Jes-Menere, in the state of Alabama and astres bed stones of a superior grit, and made his escape from John Patterson well cut for the gold mining business when on his way to his master, he Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

aspe he formerly belonged to robert N. B. The Subscriber will keep con Kimmins in Guilford County in this State. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him awv. JACOB REINHARDT. Jailor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore exist-ing under the firm of Crawford & Gnither, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come forward and make settl-ment before the 1st day of October next, lest they be under the disagreeable necessity of urging payment.

NEWTON CRAWFORD, WILIE GAITHER. White Plains, August 1, 1831.

The business will be continued by both of them until the former is set-N. CRAWFORD, W. GAITHER.

BLANK DEEDS. every description, neatly Printed, kept constantly for sale at this office.

Believesk will be done with nestness, derability and demetals. His materials shall be if the testignality and his work encoused in a fashingly and blegant style and on lower prices than any shop in the place. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public and hopes he may mert it.

DAVID WATSON.

Angust 22nd, 1851.

Obj.

N. B. Walnut, Cherry, and pine plank and all kinds of country produce will be taken in part payment for work.

D. W.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are enzious to pur-chase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from THIRTER whom they will say the CASH.

JAMES I. LONG,

RICH D. W. LONG, THOS. MULL, Jr.

N. 8 April N. a. Applied can be made to the firm in leven of letter addressed to 24MES L. LOVIS & Co. SALEGUEY N. Co., which will be promptly attended

iber respectfully informs less in it. Any person having such a me of Salisbury and the book would confer a favor on the criber respectfully informs description of Salisbury and the book would confer a favor on the state posterior of the salisbury and the book would confer a favor on the salisbury and the book would confer a favor on the salisbury and the s

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE Course of Lectures in this In-Stitution, will commence on the Second Monday in November.

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D. Institutes and practice? S. Henry Diagrams of Women M. D. Midwifery and the T. G. Prioleau Diseases of Women M. D. Chemister and S. Edward P. M. D. Chemister and S. Edward

Chemistry and L Edmund Ravenel,

Pharmacy. J M. D. Materia Medica—Hry B. Frost, MD Pathelogical and Sur-

gical Anatomy,

Designation of John Rellinger,

Anatomy, M. D.

EDMOND RAVENEL, Dean.

The Cheraw Republican, York-ville Pioneer, and Columbia Telescope, S. C. Augusta Chronicle, Ga.; Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Al.; Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida Herald, Florida; and Nashville Republican, are requested to insert the publican, are requested to insert the above advertisment once a week until the first Monday in November next, and says he belongs to William Blakeney, of Chesterfield District S. C. Said boy is about 25 or 6 years Faculty.

August 26th,

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform see, he says he belongs to Sampson ness, that he has now on hand Eight E

stantly on hand a few Erastre Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E PHILLIPS. 87tf Sept. 2nd 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

State of North-Carolina,

FURY G. HAMPTON vs. Nathan HENRY G. HAMPTON vo. Nathan Moffit; Orginal attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court. that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication he made in the Western Carolinian for six made in the Western Carolinian for six ception of Travellers and Boarders. The weeks that the defendant appear at the stables are extensive, roomy and dry; next court of Piras and Quarter sessions, to be held for the county of burry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or repleys, or the second there to plead, or repleys, or the second the second there to plead, or repleys, or the second to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second

Negroes Wanted

he he will pay the most? s most liberal prices

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber within attended to as punc-tually, as if the discation was made in person. It his absence Rozer burn will extend to the business, or in his abscence Mr. RELYE, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all Salisbury, May 21.

Female Seminary

THE exercises of the mence on the first day of Occurrence on the first day of Occurrence, Resource of instruction will include Speting, Resource, ding, Writing, Arithmetia, English Grammer, Goography with the use of the timber' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetroric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and mutte. The price of mitton per sension (five months) will be \$10. SALISBURY, N. C.

DERUAMIN COTTAILL

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Francisco Smit Davi M. L. ley, as C. rainic dollar tweet

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Lost or Mislaid THE first volume of Ascough's

which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He like wise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

721f E. P. MITCHED.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Juil, in Rowan County on the 10th day of Sept. 1331, a negro man who says his name is DEMPS, and belongs to Mr. Banks a speculator, living in Tuscaloosa, left him in S. C. about one month since .- Said boy is about 30 years of age, black complexion, stout built and very likely -- says he was bought in Perquimans County N. C. by said Banks, of John Wood. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him a way

896 F. SLATER, SAT. Salisbury, 19th Sept. 1831.

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail, in Rowan County on the 13th day of Sept. 1831, a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name ROof age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black complexion and stout built ; says he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away-

Salisbury 4th Sept. 1831. 891f F. SLATER, Sh'ff.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, on the 13th Sept. 1831; a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name George, and says he belongs to John Blake. ney Chesterfield District, S. C. ; said hoy is about 23 or 4 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, high, black complexion, mys he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay chages and take him away. Salisbury 14th Sept. 1831. 89tf F. SLATER, Shiff.

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the rethere to pleed, or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex thing in their power to make it most parte.

6125 Test, JNO WRIGHT.

B. D. BOUNSAVILLE.